













Reconstruction.

The question of reconstruction as we intimated it would, is solving itself under the general restriction of the President's proclamation. Louisiana and Arkansas are already moving in the right direction to accomplish this much desired end, and North Carolina, Mississippi and Texas will follow before long. What gives this movement a peculiarly cheering look is that when these states take their position again in the Union, it is to be without slavery. Preliminary to the reception of their Representatives in Congress they are to hold constitutional conventions for the main purpose among other things of excluding the recognition of slavery in their organic law. That they have the will and the power to do this there goes seems to be little doubt, and as little that they would not find upon doors if they should apply for admission without. This action of the more southern States will stimulate the movement already in progress in the border States to exclude slavery from their constitutions, and we may expect soon to see Maryland, Missouri and Delaware occupy their places in the Union as free States.

These acts of the President and of the slave states will undoubtedly elicit the bitter denunciations of the Copperhead press and politicians. They will pretend to see in the proclamations of the President the acts of a Dictator, and in the conventions of the States those of an overbearing minority. Their eyes are fully open to discover and denounce all movements calculated to permanently benefit and perpetuate the Union, but they have no word of reproach for those conspirators who, contrary to the will of the people, forced these States out of the Union, and who have pretty much accomplished their entire desolation. Let them wail and gnash their teeth; they are becoming more and more impotent and harmless.

Free Labor for the South.

It may seem a little singular that sentiments like the following which we take from the *New Orleans Era* of the 6th, should be published as far south as Louisiana. Of course it is only very recently that such a thing could take place, but its occurrence now is an unmistakable indication of the direction and progress the sentiment of the South is taking. It is a proof, and with others conclusive to our minds, that a loyal South can only be re-established upon an anti-slavery or Radical basis, and to that result things are rapidly tending. There is a great deal of sound philosophy in the extract from the *Era*, which we give below:

"It has generally been believed, heretofore, that the destruction of slavery would be the ruin of the South. But this is one of the popular errors which is destined to be overturned by the war. The value of slave property was mainly fictitious; for, with the money expended by the planter in feeding and subsisting his slaves, a smart business man would have procured as much and perhaps more by paid and willing labor. After the slave owner had paid his thousand or fifteen hundred dollars for his negro, he must feed and clothe him; and the expense of this would about balance the work he got out of him. Consequently, the use of this thousand or fifteen hundred dollars was about the same as thrown away; and if he died or ran off and escaped, it was gone wholly. There are certain principles of common sense that hold good the world over; and some of these have been very strangely overlooked by the advocates of slave labor. Nothing is more self-evident than that a man will labor more willingly, heartily, efficiently, with the prospect of wages than he will under a whip, without such prospect. The negroes do not work from an external force, but from the feelings, the hopes and the rights of human beings, they become sluggish and debased, and shrink their task as much as possible. Nothing else could be expected; human nature would be false to herself if a man being, and properly remunerated for his toil, the negro becomes a willing and effective laborer. Experience is establishing this truth on the plantations of Louisiana every day. A planter who loses one hundred negroes may complain that he has lost fifty thousand dollars; but he will learn, if he gives to work properly, that he has really lost nothing. His plans and business may suffer disarrangement for a year; but if he will try the free-labor experiment fairly, his supposed loss can work him no further harm."

The Government has been informed that the whole of Magruder's force in Texas does not exceed fifteen thousand, and the troops in Louisiana, commanded by Taylor and others, do not amount to more than half that number. Owing to the scarcity of supplies and lack of transportation, they are so scattered as to be important for mischief on a large scale. The forces under Magruder, it is stated, could not be concentrated in a less time than three months.

The following National Banks have received authority to commence operations:

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| First National Bank, Birmingham, N. Y.    | 100,000 |
| First National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.      | 250,000 |
| First National Bank, Baltimore, Md.       | 100,000 |
| First National Bank, Springfield, Ill.    | 125,000 |
| First National Bank, Elkhart, Ind.        | 50,000  |
| First National Bank, New Brunswick, N. J. | 100,000 |
| First National Bank, Omaha, Nebraska      | 50,000  |
| Second National Bank, Portland, Me.       | 250,000 |

A Hoax.—Our readers will recollect a telegraphic story set afloat a few days since, that a large expedition was fitting out at Hilton Head for the accomplishment of some important enterprise. It is wholly exploded by the following paragraph from a Hilton Head correspondence of the *New York Tribune*, under date of January 12th:

A sensational paragraph, wholly untrue, was sent from Beaufort, lately, to the *Boston Traveller*. The correspondent mischievously announced that Gen. Seymour had sailed with a large expedition to capture Savannah. Much indignation has been expressed, and most righteously, against the fabricator of this falsehood. Up to this date there are no symptoms of an expedition on the part of the military authorities, to change the localities of any parts of our forces.

The Enrollment Act.

We stated last week that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—which is the court of last resort in that State—had delivered an opinion affirming the constitutionality of the enrollment act. Three judges were in favor and two against it, one of the latter being the late peace Democratic candidate for Governor. The opinions have since been received. Judge Woodward's does not differ materially from the one he gave on the same subject last fall. Judge Strong, who speaks for the majority, confines himself to the technical questions arising on the order for an injunction. Judge Agnew, the recently elected member of the court in place of Chief Justice Lowrie, signals his appearance by an opinion of great vigor and sound learning in favor of the law. As we look space for the whole argument, we will try to state its main points.

The principal objection to the law is, that although Congress has by the Constitution the power "to raise and support armies," it cannot raise them by draft, but only by voluntary enlistment. Now, first, the United States is a nation, and a nation cannot exist without the power to carry on war. This Constitution vests in Congress the power to declare war, recognize the sovereign right to make war, preexisting and inherent. But the power to declare involves the power to carry on—otherwise it is a grant of no virtue—and this implies the grant of the means. Then the right to the means carries all the means in possession of the Nation, among which is the power to compel the military service of the citizens; for, without the power to compel, there is no power, because voluntary enlistment, the only other means of raising armies, is founded on a contract, of which the essential element is freedom to assist or desist, and which is wholly inconsistent with the exercise of the sovereign power admittedly possessed by the Nation and delegated to Congress. Independently, then, of the express grant "to raise and support armies," the right to carry on war and to call armies into the field is deducible from the national existence of the United States, and is solidly placed, as it ought to be, among the attributes of national sovereignty, and on that doctrine, in these days, we cannot too strongly too often insist.

Secondly, the Constitutional power "to raise and support armies" implies also the power to draft. That power is not delegated to Congress, it remains with the States. But it is absurd to suppose it among the rights reserved by the States, for they clearly have reserved no power to do any act requiring such forces. They cannot make war; cannot "grant letters of marque or reprisal;" "keep troops or ships of war in time of peace; enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless when actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay." Those powers belong to the United States, and are forbidden to the States; and it cannot be supposed that the latter reserved the power to raise armies by draft, while they delegated to the Union the sole power of performing the duties in discharge of which the power to raise armies is necessary. But it may reside somewhere. If it was not reserved, it was surrendered, and inheres now in the Union.

Thirdly, and in great measure included in the foregoing deductions, the terms of the grant of power "to raise and support armies" imply the grant of the powers necessary to raise them, and among those powers is that to draft. The doctrine that an express grant carries with it the implied powers necessary to its complete and beneficial execution is too familiar to need re-statement.

It is objected, however, that the calling out of the National forces by draft, is an unauthorized substitute for the Militia—an argument which proceeds on the assumption that "insurrection" can be suppressed only by the use of the State Militia. The objection, if sound, is equally fatal to the employment of National forces raised by voluntary enlistment, and has no special relation to the draft. But in either case it is not sound. The power to call forth the Militia is not in exclusion of any of the grants which precede it. Among them is the grant to maintain a navy; and it might equally well be urged that the exclusive use of a naval force on sea was in derogation of the right of the militia. Instead of being exclusive, this grant is in continuation and enlargement of the former powers, and subsidiary to them.

We find nothing in Judge Woodward's opinion to controvert these views. His differences are fundamental, and argumentative; and his denial of the power to compel military service is based on his denial of the sovereignty of the nation—we had almost said, of the existence of the United States as a nation. His views of constitutional law are precisely those which, before the Rebellion, were reiterated in Congress by the champions of "State Rights," and which since the Rebellion have found expression in the Montgomery Constitution, and on the floor of the Richmond Senate-house. They may be dismissed for the approbation of those whom they were meant to conciliate, in aid of whose efforts to overthrow the Government they were first uttered, and in support of whose claims to immunity from punishment they will hereafter be urged.

BOUNTY FOR TWO-YEARS VOLUNTEERS.

The following important decision has been made:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. Jan. 10th, 1864. Sir—I am instructed by the Secretary of War to state, in reply to your communication of the 22d ult., regarding the claim for bounty of Major S. Smith, that it has been decided that volunteers who have served faithfully two years are entitled to the bounty provided by the act of July 22d, no matter at what time since the commencement of rebellion they entered the service of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, ED. N. CANBY, Brigadier General, A. A. G. Hon. Alex. Ramsay, U. S. Senate.

THE BLACK LAWS.—The Lexington Union gives the following report of the law business transacted at the last term of the Circuit Court for Lafayette county, Mo.:

Ben, a slave, for horse stealing, was ordered to receive thirty lashes. Eliza, for stealing a Baltimore shirt, was ordered to receive fifteen lashes. In the case of Lee Scott, free negro, the jury could not agree.

A LONG MARCH.—The Kansas City Journal says:

Four companies of the Colorado Second, which arrived from the plains last week, made a march worthy of record. They made the trip, 800 miles, in 38 days, and without losing a man. They kept up with the Missouri 11th, which came in at the same time mounted. One hundred and eighty-four miles of the distance no wood was to be had. Considering the season of the year, the terrible severity of the weather, we doubt whether a more remarkable march has been made during the present war.

The West Virginia Legislature has organized by electing Wm. E. Stevenson President of the Senate, and Leroy Kramer Speaker of the House.

SENSE AND NONSENSE.

KNOCKING HIS OWN EYE OUT.—In the London Times a man called Bird advertised that he had lost his eye, and that he had been hit by a stone.

An Irishman caught a hornet in his hand, but dropped it and exclaimed: "By jehob, what kind of teeth do you birds have in America?"

A new store is to be invented for the comfort of travelers; it is to be put under the feet, with a mustard-plaster on the head, which draws the heat through the whole system.

What can be more foolish than to think all this rare fabric of heaven and earth could come by chance, when all the skill of art is not able to make an oyster.

There are women who, without the gift of genius, fill our vase with wine and roses to the brim, so that the vase over and the house is filled with perfume.

At the marriage of an elderly maiden in church, the choir struck up the hymn— "This is the way I long have sought; And mourned because I found it not."

A man who avoids matrimony on account of the cares of wedded life, is compared to one who would amputate a leg to save his toes from corns.

Simpkins says it is the privilege of hoops to surround the loveliest of all things, among which are girls and whiskey.

Pompey says he once worked for a man who raised his wages so high that he could only reach them once in two years.

A fellow caught stealing, excused himself on the ground that he did the act in a fit of abstraction.

Learning makes a man fit company for himself as well as others.

An Anti-Slavery Address from Switzerland.

The Progressive party of Switzerland, like that of every other country of Europe, has been from the beginning of our war, unanimous in its sympathy with the cause of the Union, and especially with the Emancipation policy of President Lincoln. The chief association of the Progressive party, the "Helvetia," at its General Assembly, held at Bern in September, 1863, unanimously passed a resolution to send an address to President Lincoln, expressive of the sympathy of the Progressive party of Switzerland, with the Emancipation policy of the Union, and with the abolition of Slavery. Mr. E. von Vaud, a member of the Central Committee of the Helvetia, and likewise of the National Council (Senate) of the Swiss Confederacy, was charged with drawing up this address.

In the National Council (Senate) of Switzerland, Dr. Jos. von Schaffhausen, who has spent many years in Central and South America, forbade a resolution that the Federal Councils forbid the Swiss residing in America to hold slaves, upon penalty of being deprived of all their rights as citizens. The National Council believed this motion to exceed its power, but in passing to the order of the day, expressed its opposition to Slavery.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

WOMAN'S LOVE.—A man who had struggled with a malignant disease approached that crisis in its stage on which his life seemed to depend. His anxious wife, scarcely daring to breathe, was sitting by his bed; her servants, exhausted by constant watching, had left her. It was midnight, a fine moon was seen through the window, and the stillness of the night, a window open below stairs, and soon after approaching footsteps. A moment more, and a man with his face disfigured entered the room. She instantly saw her husband's danger; and, anticipating the design of the unwelcome intruder, she pointed to her husband, and pressing her finger upon her lips to insure silence, held out to the robber her purse and her keys. To her great surprise, he took neither. "Whether he was terrified or charmed by the courage of her affection, cannot be known. To left the room, and, without robbing a house sanctified by such strength of affection, he departed.

HUNTING CONSCRIPTS WITH BLOOD-HOUNDS.—The Army and Navy Journal prints the following extract from a letter written by a cavalry officer in southwestern Tennessee, authentically illustrating one of the barbarous practices of the rebels:

"I have been out with my regiment scouting for three weeks in the region lying between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers, northeast of Memphis. For the first few days, we were after a guerrilla company who were engaged in hunting up, or hunting down conscripts with dogs. Brutal and horrible as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, and you may rely on it, that at this very hour, hundreds of the people of West Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, are being hunted down by bloodhounds. I could not realize it until by the most positive evidence I find it true. We were once almost within hearing of the baying of the hounds, and sent out a scouting party who came very near catching some of the devils. If they had been caught they would have received short shrift."

MASQUERADE SKATING PARTIES.—A New York letter says:

A new feature of fashionable life is masquerade skating parties that occur almost every evening. As what are known as private parties, in the upper part of the island, but more especially in Jersey City and the Jersey. The public at large are not admitted to the charmed circle, which aim to be very select. The expense of fitting up and fencing in the ponds is defrayed by subscription, and nobody is admitted who is not known personally to the committee of arrangements. In some instances the pond is entirely covered over with canvas, so that not even the curious eyes of the vulgar can view the spectacle below. Masks and fancy dresses, to meet the novel necessity thus created, are in brisk demand, and the people whose business it is to furnish them are making a good thing of it.

THE WOUNDED MAN.—James Johnson the soldier, who was stabbed on Friday night, is recovering from his wound, in the hospital at Camp Randall. He says he can identify the proprietor of the deed, and that it was done by a man in his company, whose face was soiled as though he worked in a blacksmith shop. Fortunately the knife just passed above his kidney, thus avoiding a fatal stab. The money he had on him amounting to \$72, was not taken.

Those in authority and the officers of justice, are fully investigating this terrible and disgraceful attempt at murder, and the public demand the sparing of no pains and expense in detecting and punishing the perpetrator.—*Madison Journal*.

KIDNAPING.—The Leavenworth Times says:

Two kidnappers from Clay county, Missouri, came into Kansas City last Saturday, seized a colored boy and bore him away. Their names were Wm. Hughes and John Barker. Detective Williams and a squad of soldiers pursued, caught the kidnappers and recovered the boy. The kidnappers are confined in prison. Let them suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL.—The New York Post says:

A Union refugee, who arrived in this city from Richmond, asserts that on Christmas morning at an early hour, persons passing by the house of Jeff. Davis were surprised to see standing immediately in front of the door a coffin with a rope signally laid on the top of it. These signs were taken away as soon as they were discovered by the servants, but they were seen by many persons. If the story were true, the so-called President would need no Daniel to explain the significance of these symbols.

More than \$100,000 worth of property and a number of lives were lost on the Plains during the late cold spell.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, COUGHS, COLDS, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

Deacon's Catechism Hair Dye is the best in the world! The only Hair Dye, true and Reliable. Dye known, Bland, or Gray Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful, imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad dyes. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BACON, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Astoria—St. BARNES & CO., N. Y. Deacon's Hair Tonic Cream for Dressing the Hair.

LYON'S KATHIRON.

LYON'S KATHIRON—Kathiron is from the Greek word "Kathro," or "Katharo," signifying to cleanse, rejuvenate, and restore. This is what it does to the human hair, it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill, and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum. It is the most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the hair soft and clean. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy. It prevents the hair from falling out and turning gray.

It restores hair upon bald heads. Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Kathiron. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers. DEMAS & BARNES & CO., Proprietors, New York.

A CARD.

Catarth, Throat Diseases, Asthma, Bronchitis, Early Stages of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Diarrhoea of Women, and all other Complaints that lead to Consumption, are treated in a new and eminently successful manner by Dr. HALL, who has a permanent office in the Myers House, Janesville, Wis.

Catarth and Throat Diseases always and in Consumption, being the result of a cold, a physician in discharging his duty, before it is too late. Those who are trying patent nostrums, or waiting for the disease to "wear off" should think, while it is yet time, of the who waited but in vain, and gone down to the grave fallen victims to Consumption. Many might have been saved had they sought the medicine which was a Catarth or inflammation of the throat.

All are invited to call and investigate Dr. HALL's mode of treatment, practiced by no other physician. Consultation free.

Persons unable to apply at the office may consult by letter, when questions will be furnished them to give an accurate description of their case.

WYNKOOP'S ICELAND PECTORAL.

Diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Pulmonary Organs are ever prevalent, infectious and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to alleviate, cure, and uphold these complaints, must be expected, and no other physician, overlooking the interest of the throat, and impeding to the entire system. No discovery in medical science ever mastered this class of disease like Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Pectoral. It is used with the most successful results in all cases of Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria or Parotid Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Irritability, &c.

The Rev. J. J. Doerns certifies: "I have used Dr. Wynkoop's Pectoral for several years, myself and in my family, for severe pulmonary complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and have never seen its equal."—Rev. J. J. Doerns, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hundreds and thousands of important testimonials could be produced, showing its remarkable cures and that it never fails.

It is composed of pure Iceland Moss, Balm of Gilead, Peruvian Bark, Elecampane, Confrey, Juniper, and other invigorating and pleasant-tasting ingredients. It is harmless, prompt and lasting. Invalids and sufferers cannot afford to neglect a trial. Every family should have it. It is remarkable for Croup. Fall descriptions, recommendations and directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all the principal Druggists. Prepared by Dr. R. D. WYNKOOP, and sold by D. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

RESOLUTION OF County Board.

WHEREAS, The County Board of Supervisors are now in session, and are now ready to attend to any business which may properly come before them. Therefore Resolved, That the County Board of Supervisors do hereby certify that the following is a true copy of the original now on file in this office.

JAMES, Clerk of Board. Jan. 20th, 1864.

LOST.—In this City, on yesterday, a CANE DRESS PIN, medium size. The finder will please leave it at this office.

From the Agency of C. H. Serven.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES.

of all kinds, Also WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 212 Lake street, Chicago.

For sale in Janesville, B. J. RICHARDSON. Be Careful to buy only the genuine.

FOUND IT AT LAST!—Save one quarter of the wood or coal you burn by using HUBBARD'S PATENT DAMPER.

that is adapted to the draft of any stove. The subscribers will call upon the citizens of Janesville and Rock County, and put in one of these dampers, and, in a fair trial, will not convince the parties that one quarter of the wood or coal is saved. The dampers can be found at all the hardware stores in this city. JOHN GRITTELL, Janesville, Jan. 22, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL!

Dr. B. F. PENDLETON has removed his Dental Rooms to the new block of Jenkins & Dewey, first floor over the shoe store of Cyrus Miner, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession.

REMOVAL!

Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry.

NEW AMERICAN ORGAN.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, sole manufacturers of the New American Organ, with tremolo attachment, finished in fifteen different styles, in elegant polished rosewood for parlor use, also in black wood and oak for churches, schools, lodges, &c. For sale at the music store of D. D. WILSON, Janesville, Wis.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the glowing appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Prepared by A. HAGAN and O. HAGAN, it is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

DEMAS & BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, New York.

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE.

War makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for YOUR CENTS a pound by using your kitchen grease.

CAUTION.—As saponifier is offered here, be careful and only buy the *Patented* article put up in brown cans, all others being Counterfeits. PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO. PHILADELPHIA—No. 127 Walnut Street. PITTSBURGH—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way.

HELMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

It is not a DYE, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Helmstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by a very process, but gives the hair a luxuriant beauty, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasure to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original hair coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by the direct commercial agents, D. S. BARNES & CO., 202 Broadway, New York. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.

S-T-1860-X-ADAMS' PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of disipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and invigorate the mind. They prevent malarial and intermittent fever. They purify the blood and assist of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calumet Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

OUR LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond a doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for sewing, binding, finishing, gathering, easing, hemming, embroidery, cording, and so forth. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see at a glance, now to use the letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in elegant and exquisite style.

The Folding Case of the Family Sewing Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most careful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Sewing Machines of the cheapest make, are finished in the simplest and cheapest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Sewing Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty.

It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, cut &c., of the very best quality. Send for a Pamphlet.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

498 Broadway, New York.

MILWAUKEE Office, 11 Newhall House.

N. B.—The Singer Manufacturing Company keep back the right for Rock County, and are now preparing to set their own machine.

Office two doors below the Ford House, West Milwaukee street. Janesville, Wis.

DIMOCK'S INSURANCE AGENCY.

Fire, Inland and Life Insurance.

Representing a Cash Capital and Surplus of over Twenty Millions of Dollars!

IN THE FOLLOWING Sound Old Eastern Companies.

HARTFORD COMPANIES.

ATNA, PHOENIX, MERCHANTS, CITY FIRE, NEW ENGLAND, NORTH AMERICAN.

NEW YORK COMPANIES.

HOME, CONTINENTAL, SECURITY, ARCTIC.

WESTERN MASS., Pittsfield, LIVERPOOL & LONDON, Eng.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE.

RANGE CO. Newark, N. J.

All losses settled at this agency and promptly paid. E. J. DIMOCK, Agent.

DRY GOODS.

W. H. BROWN.

Successor to W. H. Hollister, In the Myers Block, Main Street!

Has moved to the adjoining store south, and made a large addition to the stock that I am now opening, where may be found the

The Largest and Best Assortment of goods of the kind ever offered in this market, consisting of the latest styles of gentlemen's

HATS, CAPS AND FURS!

Also, a choice selection of Ladies' Furs, of All Kinds!

WOLF AND BUFFALO ROBES! Gentlemen's Gloves, of Every Variety. Canes, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Also Old Furs required. Cash paid for all kinds of Shipping Furs.

BALMORALS! BALMORALS!

JUST RECEIVED AT BEAN'S, THE FINEST, CHEAPEST, and LARGEST Assortment of Balmorals.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. S. J. BEAN.

FALL & WINTER MILLINERY.

MISS REYNOLDS. Has received her Fall and Winter stock of MILLINERY GOODS!

To which she invites the attention of the public. The stock is the largest and best she has ever received, and having been bought low will be sold low. To the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

Which has the reputation of being the best in the city, she has attached A WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT!

And will sell to retail dealers on the most favorable terms. An examination of her goods and her work is solicited in the confident belief that she can suit purchasers and customers better than any other dealer in Janesville. Store at the west end







## LEGISLATION

[illegible]

(4 Juridic) Sheriff Rock county, Wis.  
BENNETT, CANNADY & GIBBS, PLY. Attorneys.

## STATE OF WISCONSIN

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.—Mary  
Hicks and Helen Hicks, daughters of Leonard Hicks  
deceased, vs. J. B. Woodruff, J. B. Woodruff and  
against J. B. Woodruff, W. Taylor, Nancy Taylor  
his wife, W. F. Harris, M. T. Hopkins, D. L. Henson,  
Marian, Frederick Kidder, Myron Strong and Hopkins  
Strong.

Whereas, on the 14th day of September, 1893, a  
judgment of foreclosure and sale was rendered in said  
court in favor of the plaintiff, and the same was  
thereupon made and duly recorded in the  
above named defendants, and whereas, on the 27th  
day of December, 1893, an order was made by said  
court, and the same was duly recorded in said  
court, and the same was duly recorded in said  
court entered of record as of the 4th day of September,  
1896, from which said order it appears that said Leonard  
Hicks did, before his death, by an instrument in  
writing, bearing date the 14th day of September, 1893,  
convey to said Mary Hicks, his wife, and to said  
wife and two daughters above named, the note and  
mortgage mentioned in said judgment: Now, therefore,  
that said Mary Hicks, said wife and said daughters  
in pursuance and by virtue of said judgment and said  
order, shall offer for sale and sell at public auction, to  
be held on the 10th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock  
A. M., on Main street, in the city of Janesville, its  
county of Rock, Wisconsin, the premises described in

THU 22nd day of FEBRUARY, 1864.  
at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day,  
I, the undersigned, Judge of the District Court of the County  
of Rock and State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that  
All that certain place, parcel, or tract of land situated  
lying and being in the city of Janesville, in the County  
of Rock and State of Wisconsin, and known and  
distinguished as the west half of the north half of the  
south half of lot number forty-seven (47) in that part  
of the City of Janesville known as Mitchell's Addition,  
together with the title thereto, and all and singular the  
rights and premises appurtenant thereto, of much less  
value, interest and profits, than the sum of fifty cents,  
January 7th, 1864.

TEST: D. T. PEMBERTON,  
Judge of the District Court of the County of Wisconsin.  
JACOBSON, CROSBY & GIBBS, JURY'S ATTORNEYS.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
SHERIFF'S COURT, ROCK COUNTY—WILLIAM W.  
Sims and against David H. Babbitt, William H. H Bailey  
and John H. Bailey.

By virtue of a judgment of sale and foreclosure of  
the circuit court in the County of Rock, made on the  
10th day of August, 1863, in favor of the above named  
plaintiff, and against the parties defendants, and in  
pursuance of the writ of fieri facias, bearing date the

**THE THIRD day of OCTOBER, 1893,**  
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the sidewalk in front of the Central Bank of Wisconsin, in the city of Milwaukee, County of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, all the following pieces or parcels of land described in said judgment as the south half of the northwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 36, township 33 north, range 10 west, of range number 13 east, situate, lying and being in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, or as much of each part thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the terms of said judgment, to-wit: judgment with costs of said. Dated August 19th, 1893.

**R. T. HEMBER, Sheriff Rock Co.**  
George L. Hawes, Attorney.

The sale of the above described property is postponed until Saturday, the 17th day of Oct-br-in-st., when to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.

Dated October 3, 1893.

**R. T. HEMBER, Sheriff Rock Co.**  
George L. Hawes, Attorney.

**CORCORAN & HAWES, ATTYS.** oc3d32w

The sale of the above described property is further postponed until Saturday, the 17th day of Oct-br-in-st., when to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.

next, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned. Dated January 11, 1934.  
T. M. PEMBER, Sheriff Rock Co.

CONROY & HAWES, Att'ys. oct1914w  
The above sale is postponed until the 12th day of December next, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned. Dated January 11, 1934.  
T. M. PEMBER, Sheriff Rock Co.

oct1914w  
The above sale is further postponed until the 13th day of February, 1934, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned. Dated January 11, 1934.  
T. M. PEMBER, Sheriff.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—CIR-  
CUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.—A W Dan-  
field, plaintiff, against S. P. Gage, Lydia Gage, his  
wife, Samuel Crawford, William W. Crawford and Moses  
W. Crawford, defendants.

By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of this court, rendered on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1933, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, there will sell at pub-  
lic auction, to the highest bidder, or

**THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1898.**  
 A. J. WALKER, sheriff of the county, says, that he has  
 walk in from the First National Bank of Janesville,  
 Wisconsin, in the city of Janesville, all that certain  
 piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in  
 the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, to-wit: the  
 Wisconsin, known and described as lot five (5) in block  
 eight (8) in Walker's addition to the city of Beloit, in  
 the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, or so much  
 of the same as may be necessary to satisfy the sum of  
 the amount due on such judgment. Dated December  
 10th, 1897.  
 R. T. PEMBERTON,  
 Sheriff Rock County.

**THE LUCKY DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1864.**  
At 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the sidewalk in front of the First National Bank of Jacksonville, Fla., in the city of Jacksonville, county of Duval, and State of Florida, a large number of persons were gathered, and a large quantity of land situated in and about the city of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished as a strip of land adjoined by the city of Jacksonville, and situated in the village of Jacksonville, having a front of four rods on Cornelia street, and being 8 rods in depth, and bounded on the north by a line northerly and 4 rods distant from the north line of the lot of the late John C. Smith, and westerly from Cornelia street, containing one-fifth of an acre, to satisfy the amount due the plaintiff in said judgment with costs, was being sold by public sale, to the highest bidder, by the Sheriff of Rock Co., Wis., and the said Sheriff, J. W. FENNER, Sheriff of Rock Co., Wis., was present and acting as auctioneer.  
Coxs & HAWES, Att'ys. J. W. FENNER, Sheriff of Rock Co.  
5627-7

sole heir to the estate of said Peter Smith, deceased.

In virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of said court in said cause, the said real estate was sold and conveyed under the authority of said court, and the same was sold and conveyed on December 11th, 1883, for which expose for sale, and sell at public auction, at the Court House entrance, Main street, in the city of Jacksonville, on Monday,

**THE 15th DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, 1884,**

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described premises, situated, rendered and conveyed to the heirs of Le's Prairie, in said Rock county, and known and distinguished as the northwest one fourth of section twenty-four, town one north and range one west of said 2d R. 18, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land. Dated 1883, the 11th, Jacksonville, Dec. 28th, 1883.

W. C. PIERCE, Clerk.

Sherrill of Rock county, Wis.

J. W. D. PARKER, Plaintiff. doct24-5w

**CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY**—Adelia Cutler against George W. Chittenden, Milissa J. Chittenden, William Roden, Frank J. Chittenden, and John W. Chittenden, all defendants. Causes of Gato, Warner, Williams & Frazier.

SA I. Christensen, William Muloon, Truxton Christensen, James W. Reynolds and Anne O. Thorp, assignors of Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Traylor, the above named defendants.

-You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the district court of the county of Lincoln, Nebraska, at the city of Janesville in said county, on the 25th day of November, 1933, and a copy of which is herewith attached to this summons, on or before the 10th day of December, 1933, and to file with the court a copy of your answer to the complaint on the subscribers at their office in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and to appear at the trial of this action on the day and at the place aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated November 23rd, 1933.

(U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE) BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS,  
attorneys.  
dec22:79 Plaintiff's Atty., Janesville W. Va.

**CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY**  
-TY—David Edinger, plaintiff, against William Strawser and Catherine Strawser his wife, Lurane C. Strawser.

In pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of foreclosure and order rendered in the above entitled action, of the 11th day of December, 1904, the undersigned, Clerk of the said Court, do hereby certify that the said mortgage was duly foreclosed, and that the said property was sold to the highest bidder, at the steps in front of the Myers House, in the city of Jacksonville, in and to the said lot and parcel of land, to-wit:

**TO-WIT:** **LOT 1, BLOCK 1, OF THE FIRST ADDITION OF JACKSONVILLE, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, A.D. 1854,**

as follows, to-wit: In the portion of that day, the following described premises, to-wit: All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situated, lying and being in the town of Magnolia, in the county of Duval and State of Florida, and being the same as is more fully described in the first quarter of the southwest quarter of section number twenty-two (22) in township number three (3) north, of range number ten (10) north and in the eighth section of the eighth range and sixth prich, thereof, shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount due and the principal and interest, with costs as taxed and costs of sale, made due by the said mortgage.

**R. T. EDMUND, Sheriff of Duval Co.,**  
**Deputy**







